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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			EXAMINER SHIH, HAOSHIAN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/678,485

Applicant(s)

KAPUR ET AL.

Examiner

Haoshian Shih

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77, 107, 109-120, 122 and 123 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77, 107, 109-120 and 122-123 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-77, 107, 109-120 and 122-123 are pending in this application and have been examined in response to application filed on 05/29/2007.
2. Claims 108, 121 and 124 are cancelled.
3. Claims 78-106 are withdrawn.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 58 is objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase "the presenting" is grammatically awkward. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. **Claim 123 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101.**

7. As to claim 123, an "apparatus" is being recited; however, it appears that the apparatus would reasonable be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art as software per se. After the word apparatus is two mean plus function elements. Applicant's specification provides no explicit definition of the means, and it appears that such would

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reasonable be interpreted the means as representative of the software which causes the functions to occur.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. **Claims 1-2, 4, 7- 9 and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Murashita et al. (Murashita, US 6,850,245 B1).**

10. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Murashita discloses one or more computer-readable media comprising computer-executable instructions that when executed by a computer(col.13, lines 30-34), determine a type or a connection type of a display in use by a computer (fig.6, "S101";col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18), wherein the computer-executable instructions are configured such that both a type and a connection type of the display in use by the computer can be determined; and

present, based on the type or the connection type of the display, instructions to aid a user in calibrating the display (adjusting the color of the display,fig.8; col.15, lines 24-61, col.7, lines 56-59, col.29, lines 40-41).

11. As to claim 2, Murashita discloses wherein the determination includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple display types and receiving a selection of one of the multiple display types, wherein the selected display type is the type of the display in use by the computer (fig.7).

12. As for claim 4, Murashita discloses the determination includes only the type of the display and the presentation is based on only the type of the display (col.15, lines 15-20, lines 24-25; after the display type is determined, the associated color chart is loaded, followed by the calibration presentation).

13. As to claim 7, Murashita discloses the determination includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7).

14. As to claim 8, Murashita discloses wherein the determination includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display), from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection) wherein the multiple types of displays include a tube type of display, a panel type of display a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

15. As to claim 9, Murashita discloses wherein the determination includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display), a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection), wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

16. As to claim 14, Murashita discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a tube-type display if the display is of the tube-type (fig.7, "CRT", user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type).

17. As to claim 15, Murashita discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a panel-type display if the display is of the panel-type (fig.7, "LCD", user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type).

18. Claims 34, 37-39 and 43-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Kang (US 6,850,245 B1).

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19. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 34, Kang discloses one or more computer-readable media comprising computer-executable instructions that perform the following when executed by a computer:

present one or more photo-realistic motion videos to a user to aid the user in calibrating a computer display (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video")

20. As to claim 37, Kang discloses wherein one or more of the photo-realistic motion videos are hyper-sensitive to calibration changes of the computer display (col.9, lines 5-9).

21. As to claim 38, Kang discloses the presentation is directed to calibrating the computer display to use of the computer display to render motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

22. As to claim 39, Kang discloses the presentation is directed to calibrating a tube-type display if the computer display is of the tube-type (col.1, lines 23-24; col.4, lines 37-44; "CRT").

23. As to claim 43, Kang discloses information that guides the user in calibrating the display directed at how the photo-realistic moving video guide the user in calibrating the computer display (col.4, lines 37-44; col.8, lines 18-29).

24. As to claim 44, Kang disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

25. As to claim 45, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

26. As to claim 46, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a contrast of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

27. As to claim 47, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color balance of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

28. As to claim 48, Kang discloses the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color and tint of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

29. As to claim 49, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a sharpness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44; contrast of an edge (sharpness)).

30. As to claims 50-55, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 44-49 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

31. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

32. Claims 11, 18-19, 26-31, 35, 40, 56, 57, 60-64, 67-77, 107, 109, 116-120 and 122-123 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita and Kang.

33. As to claim 11, Murashita discloses wherein the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating the display (fig.8). Murashita does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

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In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses presenting instructions is directed to calibrating the display for use of the display to render motion video (col.4, lines 36-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

34. As to claim 18, Murashita does not disclose wherein the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the use of a photo-realistic moving video (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

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35. As to claim 19, Murashita does not disclose wherein the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video and information directed at how the photo-realistic moving video guides the user in calibrating the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses wherein the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video") and information directed at how the photo-realistic moving video guides the user in calibrating the display (col.4, lines 36-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

36. As to claim 26, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to centering and sizing of media on the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

37. As to claim 27, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a brightness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

38. As to claim 28, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a contrast of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a contrast of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

39. As to claim 29, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color balance of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color balance of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

40. As to claim 30 Murashita does not disclose the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color and tint of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a color and tint of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44;).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

41. As to claim 31, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a sharpness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses the presentation of the instructions includes presenting a photo-realistic moving video tailored to calibrating a sharpness of the display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44; contrast of an edge (sharpness)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

42. As to claim 35, Murashita discloses aids are presented based on the computer display's type (fig.7, choosing display type; fig.8, calibration instructions based on the selected display type). Murashita does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration

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taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

43. As to claim 40, Murashita discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a panel-type display if the display is of the panel-type (fig.7, "LCD", user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

44. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 56, Murashita discloses a method comprising:
determining a type of a display (fig.6, "S101"; col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18) ;and

presenting, based on the type of the display aids to a user in color calibration the display (fig.7). Murashita does not disclose the use of a photo-realistic motion video in aiding the user in calibrating the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

45. As to claim 57, Murashita discloses wherein the determination includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple types of displays and receiving a selection of one of the multiple types of displays (fig.7).

46. As to claim 60, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 37 above.

47. As to claim 61, Murashita discloses the determination includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple display types and receiving a selection of one of the

multiple display types, wherein the selected display type is the type of the display in use by the computer (fig.7).

48. As to claim 62, Murashita discloses the determination includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display), from the user, a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection) wherein the multiple types of displays include a tube type of display, a panel type of display a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

49. As to claim 63, Murashita discloses the determination includes presenting multiple types of displays to the user and receiving, from the user(fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display) , a selection of one of the display types (fig.7, user pushes button to make the selection), wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

50. As to claim 64, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 38 above.

51. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 67, Murashita discloses one or more computer-readable media comprising computer-executable instructions that when executed by a computer(col.13, lines 30-34), present instructions to a user to aid the user in color calibrating a computer display of a particular type (fig.6, "S101";col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18), wherein the instructions presented are tailored to aid color calibration of that particular type (adjusting the color of the display,fig.8; col.15, lines 24-61, col.7, lines 56-59, col.29, lines 40-41), Murashita does not disclose the use of a photo-realistic motion video in aiding the user in calibrating the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

52. As to claim 68, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 34 above.

53. As to claim 69, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 37 above.

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54. As to claim 70, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects centering of media of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

55. As to claim 71, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects sizing of media on the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

56. As to claim 72, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects an aspect ratio of media on the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

57. As to claim 73, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects a brightness of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44):

58. As to claim 74, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects a contrast of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

59. As to claim 75, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects a color balance of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

60. As to claim 76, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects a color and tint of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44).

61. As to claim 77, Kang discloses wherein the parameter affects a sharpness of the video display (col.3, lines 8-9; col.4, lines 36-44; contrast of an edge (sharpness)).

62. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 107, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 56 above.

63. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 109, Murashita discloses a method comprising: presenting graphics that illustrate multiple display types (fig.7); receiving a selection of one of the multiple display types (fig.7, "61","62"); and presenting, based on the selected display type, instructions to aid a user in calibrating a display of the selected display type (col.3, lines 40-41; fig.6, "S101", "S102"; fig.18, "141", "142"; a display profile is loaded after a user selects a display type). Murashita does not disclose the use of a photo-realistic motion video in aiding the user in calibrating the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

64. As to claim 116, Murashita discloses enabling a user to select one of the multiple display types (fig.7).

65. As to claim 117, Murashita discloses presenting text describing the multiple display types (fig.7).

66. As to claim 118, Kang discloses presenting instructions is directed to calibrating the display for use of the display to render motion video (col.4, lines 36-44).

67. As to claim 119, Murashita discloses wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a panel type of display, a rear-projection type of display, or a forward-projection type of display (fig.7).

68. As to claim 120, Murashita discloses wherein the multiple display types include a tube type of display, a plasma-panel type of display, a non-plasma-panel type of display, a CRT rear-projection type of display, a non-CRT rear-projection type of display, a three-light forward-projection type of display, or a one-light forward-projection type of display (fig.7; for example, CRT or LCD display).

69. As to claim 122, Murashita discloses presenting information directed at how the user in calibrating the display (fig.8, "70"). Murashita does not disclose the use a photo-realistic moving video.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses using a photo-realistic moving video (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

70. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 123, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 109 above.

71. Claims 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kang and Dean et al. (Dean, US 6,771,323 B1).

72. As to claim 41, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a rear-projector-type display if the computer display is of the rear-projector-type (col.10, lines 43-53; col.11, lines 27-29; a playback calibration based on display devices such as a rear screen projection is provided). Dean does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dean and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Dean to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

73. As to claim 42, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a forward-projector-type display if the computer display is of the forward-projector-type (col.10, lines 43-53; col.11, lines 27-29; a playback calibration based on display devices such as a forward screen projection is provided). Dean does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dean and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Dean to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45).

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74. Claims 10, 16-17, 20-25 and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita and Dean.

75. As to claim 10, Murashita does not disclose presenting a 4x3 width-to-height ratio and a 16x9 width-to-height ratio to the user, and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the width-to-height ratios.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses presenting a 4x3 width-to-height ratio and a 16x9 width-to-height ratio to the user, and receiving, from the user, a selection of one of the width-to-height ratios (col.11, lines 37-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the aspect ratio selection taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

76. As to claim 16, Murashita discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a display based on the display type (fig.7, user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita does not disclose the display is of the rear-projector-type.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses color calibration for the rear-projector-type display (col.10, lines 44-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include rear-projector-type display profile taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

77. As to claims 17, Murashita discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating a display based on the display type (fig.7, user selects the display type; col.15, lines 24-26, user enters calibration mode after choosing the display type). Murashita does not disclose the display is of the forward-projector-type .

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses color calibration for the forward-projector-type display (col.10, lines 44-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include forward-projector-type display

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profile taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

78. As to claim 20, Murashita does not disclose calibration of the centering and the size.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses calibration of the centering (col.10, lines 46-47) and the size (col.9, lines 37-39) of the displayed production.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the screen location calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

79. As to claim 21, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a brightness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a brightness of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the brightness calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

80. As to claim 22, Murashita does not disclose discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a contrast of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a contrast of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the contrast calibration taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

81. As to claim 23, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color balance of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color balance of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

82. As to claim 24, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color and tint of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a color and tint of the display (col.11, lines 37-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

83. As to claim 25, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a sharpness of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses the presentation of the instructions is directed at aiding the user to calibrate a sharpness of the display. (col.11, lines 37-41; sharpness is defined as the contrast of an edge).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and

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ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

84. As to claim 32, Murashita does not disclose directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.9, lines 33; col.4, lines 59-66; auto-setup and conversion table that stores multiple display profiles).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

85. As to claim 33, Murashita does not disclose installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen

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settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the other types of calibration aspects taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

86. Claims 3, 5, 6, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita and Maxon et al. (Maxon, US 6,930,730 B2).

87. As to claims 3 and 5, Murashita discloses a display adjusting apparatus based on the characteristics of the display unit (col.3, lines 40-43), Murashita does not disclose

includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090") and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

88. As to claim 6, Murashita does not disclose the determination includes presenting a television connection type and a computer connection type to the user and receiving, from the user, a selection of the television connection type or the computer connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon presents a television connection type and a computer connection type to the user and receiving (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090", shows the selection interface; fig.8, "222", "223", see "VGA" signal, and "ANT A" signal), from

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the user, a selection of the television connection type or the computer connection type (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

89. As to claim 12, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating displays having a television connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon presents a control system with a television connection type (fig.8, "223", ANT A signal).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

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90. As to claim 13, Murashita does not disclose the presentation of the instructions is directed to calibrating displays having a computer connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon presents a control system with a television connection type (fig.8, "223", ANT A signal).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

91. Claims 65-66 and 113-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita, Kang and Dean.

92. As to claim 65, Murashita and Kang does not disclose directing the user directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses directing the user to a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen

settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.9, lines 33; col.4, lines 59-66; auto-setup and conversion table that stores multiple display profiles).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the features taught by Murashita and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

93. As to claim 66, Murashita and Kang do not disclose installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display.

In the same field of endeavor, Dean discloses installing a screen settings application if the type of the display in use by the computer does not match screen settings appropriate for the type of the display (col.14, lines 19-24; a lookup table is used to ensure display on the screen).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was

made, to modify the features taught by Murashita and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

94. As to claim 113, Murashita discloses presenting second graphics that illustrate multiple types; and receiving a second selection of one of the multiple types, wherein the presenting is further based on the selected type (col.15, lines 1-2; a second graphics that further defines the display connection type base on the maker). Murashita and Kang does not disclose the multiple types are aspect ratio types.

Dean discloses second graphics that illustrate multiple aspect ratios; and receiving a selection of one of the multiple aspect ratios, wherein the presenting is further based on the selected aspect ratio (fig.8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang with the teaching of Dean before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the features taught by Murashita and Kang to include the features taught by Dean with the motivation being to provide a UI wherein the complexities of the calibration of different display types is transparent to the user and ensuring an accurate management of the displayed production (Dean, col.10, lines 44-49).

95. As to claim 114, Dean discloses the multiple aspect ratios include a standard and a widescreen aspect ratio (fig.8, "4:3" and "16:9").

96. As to claim 115, Dean discloses presenting text describing the multiple aspect ratios (fig.8, "58").

97. Claims 36, 58-59 and 110-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita, Kang and Maxon.

As to claim 36, Murashita discloses based on the type of the display aids to a user in color calibration the display (fig.7); Murashita does not disclose the use of photo-realistic motion videos to aid color calibration.

In the same field of endeavor, Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.4, lines 36-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display determination taught by Murashita to include the motion video calibration taught by Kang with the motivation being to provide a true to life real color calibration

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device (Kang, col.1, lines 40-45). Murashita and Kang do not disclose the type is connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses determining a connection type of the display (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang and the teaching of Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita and Kang to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

98. As to claim 58, Maurashita discloses determining a type of a display (fig.6, "S101"; col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18); and presenting, based on the type of the display aids to a user in color calibration the display (fig.7), and Kang discloses use of photo-realistic motion videos (col.8, lines 18-29, col. 9, lines 23-24; "photographed video"). Murashita and Kang does not disclose the type is connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses determining a connection type of the display (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang and the teaching of Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita and Kang to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

99. As to claim 59, Maxon discloses includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090") and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

100. As to claim 110, Murashita discloses presenting second graphics that illustrate multiple types; and receiving a second selection of one of the multiple types, wherein the presenting is further based on the selected type (col.15, lines 1-2; a second graphics that further defines the display connection type base on the maker). Murashita and Kang do not disclose the types are connection types.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon discloses includes presenting graphics that illustrate multiple connection types (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090") and receiving a selection of one of the multiple connection types (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Murashita and Kang and the teaching of Maxon before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display calibration/determination taught by Murashita and Kang to include the connection selection taught by Maxon with the motivation being to provide a uniform user interface for centrally controlling multiple device connections (col.2, lines 5-19).

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101. As to claims 111, Murashita and Kang do not disclose wherein the multiple connection types include a television connection type and a computer connection type.

In the same field of endeavor, Maxon presents a television connection type and a computer connection type to the user and receiving (fig.2b, "90"; fig.2f, "1090", shows the selection interface; fig.8, "222", "223", see "VGA" signal, and "ANT A" signal), from the user, a selection of the television connection type or the computer connection type (fig.4; selection is done via a remote).

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues as to claim 1-33 that both a type and a connection type of the display in use by the computer can be determined.

In response to Applicant's argument, a type or a connection type of a display in use is determined. Murashita's teaching (fig.6, "S101"; col.6, lines 29-30; fig.7; col.15, lines 16-18) satisfies the determination of a type of a display.

Applicant's arguments, see page 26 filed 05/29/2007 with respect to claims 34-77, 107, 109-120 and 122-123 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of above disclosed claims has been withdrawn.

Conclusion

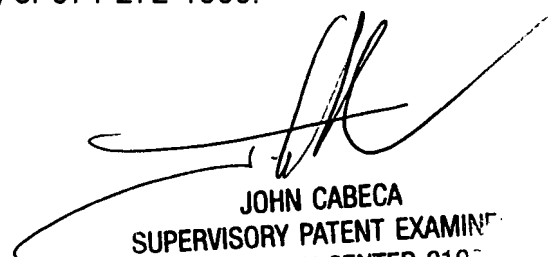
The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haoshian Shih whose telephone number is (571) 270-1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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